

SCHOOL CODE
101

SUBCOURSE
QM6304

QM6304

COMBINED ARMS SUPPORT PART V

Quartermaster
Total Army Training System Courseware (TATSC)
Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCOC)
Read Ahead
for

MOS 92G40

SUBCOURSE NUMBER QM6304

COMBINED ARMS SUPPORT PART V
EDITION B

United States Army Combined Arms Support Command
Fort Lee, Virginia 23801-1713

1 Credit Hour

Edition Date: 1 October 1999

SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to provide broad-based information for developing the Quartermaster Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCOC) soldier as a more versatile logistician. The ANCOC soldier will be able to employ the skills learned in this subcourse at any level of support operations.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subject reflects current doctrine; always refer to the latest official publications in your own work situation.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: You will learn information used by Quartermaster Noncommissioned Officers (NCO) as part of their routine duties. Tasks learned will enable you to better support your soldiers and leaders

CONDITION: In a self-study environment.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of these tasks you must achieve a minimum of 70 percent accuracy on the subcourse examination.

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ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Number of lessons in this subcourse: 1.
2. Materials you need in addition to this booklet are a number 2 lead pencil, the ACCP examination response sheet, and the preaddressed envelope you received with this subcourse.
3. Supervisory requirements: None

GRADING AND CERTIFICATION INSTRUCTION

Examination: This subcourse contains a multiple-choice examination covering the material in this lesson. After studying this lesson, complete the examination. Mark your answers in the subcourse booklet, and then transfer them to the ACCP examination response sheet.

Completely black out the lettered oval that corresponds to your selection (A, B, C, or D). Use a number 2 lead pencil to mark you responses. When you complete the ACCP examination response sheet, mail it in the preaddressed envelop you received with this subcourse. You will receive an examination score in the mail. You will receive 1 credit hour for successful completion of this examination.

CREDIT HOURS: 1

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Critical Task: 877-357-0001

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson was designed to provide soldiers with the Combat Service Support lesson for the Quartermaster Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course. This lesson provides instruction on the goals and principles of combat service support in Army operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: Supervise Combat Service Support Functions during Platoon Operations.

CONDITION: In a self-study environment.

STANDARD: To 70 percent accuracy.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 100-10, FM 63-1, FM 63-21, and FM 10-1

INTRODUCTION

Combat service support is an integral part of a fighting force. Knowledge of the principles of its provision and of the way that it is organized is an essential item of the body of knowledge which successful leaders must possess. The role of combat service support as an integrated component of combat power deserves study. You must know its capabilities and limitations and consider these in analysis and planning. You must also understand how the support channel functions to ensure that our forces receive the support they need with maximum effectiveness.

1. The Army's goal in combat service support.

a. The Battlefield

(1) The Army's operational concept for Airland Battle is detailed in FM 100-5. The term's initiative, depth, agility, and synchronization can best summarize the concept.

(2) The battlefield of central Europe and those of other potential theaters of operation pose great challenges, not only to the combat force that fights on them, but also to the combat service support (CSS) units that must sustain the force. US forces must make the most of what they have. They must take advantage of every logistics asset. CSS planners and operators must possess the same qualities as combat leaders in order to adequately support the tactical plan.

(3) The collapse of the Soviet Union changed the threats facing the US. The main danger now is the resurgence of hard-line politics in any of the former Soviet republics trying to revise their former power. Economic chaos adds to the threat imposed as emerging powers sell weapons to stabilize their economies. In addition, the collapse of the former Soviet Union has made the world more unstable since the Soviet government suppressed many regional conflicts within its borders. These conflicts continue to emerge, threatening peace in all areas of the world.

b. Logistics Support

(1) Combat Service Support Planning

(a) Combat service support planning is a continuing and essential function that must be a primary focus of the commander and staff members of the support battalion. This planning is accomplished concurrently with the tactical plan development in coordination with the brigade S4 to ensure that tactical schemes of maneuver and fire support are logistically supportable.

(b) For combat service support to be effective, the support battalion commander and staff must have guidance references. They must know the current and anticipated combat and support posture of the brigade. For planning guides, there are no better sources than current experience data derived from actual operations that have been conducted by a deployed brigade or regiment in combat. When such sources are lacking, guidance for CSS planning can be found in many pertinent publications: FM 8-55, FM 10-27, and FM 55-15.

(c) CSS planning is based on the unit's mission troop population, and materiel supported (e.g., equipment by type and density and other special considerations).

(2) Logistics Support Concepts.

(a) The primary purpose of logistics support is to keep weapon systems operating. This includes providing all classes of supply (including replacement of components, end items, and expandable); maintaining equipment; transporting supplies and personnel; and providing services such as clothing exchange, bath, and mortuary affairs. Logistics is a command responsibility.

(b) The classification of supplies into ten classes provides meaningful major categories so those items can be readily identified. This establishes a common supply terminology and provides an improved management tool for logistics planning and operations. Coordination must be made for all the classes of supply listed below.

1 Class I: Subsistence, including gratuitous health and welfare items.

2 Class II: Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

3 Class III: Petroleum, oils, lubricants, preservatives, liquid and compressed gases, chemical products, coolants, and deicing and antifreeze compounds.

4 Class IV: Construction materials to include installed equipment and all fortification/barrier materials.

5 Class V: Ammunition of all types, bombs, explosives, mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items.

6 Class VI: Personal demand items.

7 Class VII: Major end items such as launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, and vehicles.

8 Class VIII: Medical material, including medical-peculiar repair parts.

9 Class IX: Repair parts and components, including kits, assemblies and subassemblies, and reparable and nonreparable parts required for maintenance support of all equipment.

10 Class X: Material supporting nonmilitary programs such as agricultural and economic development programs.

(c) Direct support (DS) is the approved standard Army supply distribution concept for delivering containerized supplies directly from the CONUS source to the requisitioning direct support units.

c. Maintenance.

(1) Maintenance is defined as "all action taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability." It includes all supply and repair actions taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.

(2) The objective of maintenance is to support the combat readiness and effectiveness of the Army by sustaining weapon systems and equipment in a mission-ready operational condition as far forward as the situation will permit.

d. Transportation.

(1) Transportation consists of those services related to the movement of material and personnel to meet the Army's requirements and commitments. The successful support of combat operations is dependent upon reliable transportation.

(2) Within the separate brigade, there are several officers who deal directly with transportation. They must coordinate closely to ensure that transportation assets are put to optimum use.

(a) The brigade S3 is responsible for planning the operations of the brigade and recommending operational priorities for transportation to the commander.

(b) The brigade S4 has staff responsibility for transportation and plans the use of transportation for combat service support.

(3) The traditional transportation functions are mode operations, movement control, and terminal operations. All three are integrated into an effective effort to support the combat support and maneuver forces.

(a) Mode Operations.

1 Motor transportation provides the connecting links between receiving units and major aerial and ocean ports, major supply centers, and rail and inland waterway terminals. After air, motor transportation is the most flexible mode.

It is an all-weather mode, which can be used over any trafficable terrain, including off-road.

2 Rail transportation is the most efficient method of hauling large tonnage's of materiel by ground transportation.

3 Air transportation is the most flexible of the four modes. Wide-ranging CSS needs within a theater require Air Force and Army airlift assets to sustain forces. While motor transportation will normally be the primary means of support for combat operations, airlines become increasingly important as the intensity, depth, and duration of operations increase.

4 Water transportation is often the first means of support. Commanders use existing ports and host nation stevedore and watercraft support (both inland and ocean terminals) to move cargo that is then sorted by destination and loaded on the appropriate mode.

(b) Movement Control. Movement control is one of the three transportation missions. Within that context, it applies generally to the movement of materiel (chiefly supplies) and personnel. From the broader viewpoint, movement control implies the total movement effort to include the movement inherent in maneuvering combat elements throughout the battlefield.

(c) Terminal Operations. Transportation and other CSS units establish terminals at origins and destinations for loading and unloading cargo. The preferred delivery method is movement from origin to destination on one mode; however, it is sometimes necessary to transfer cargo from one mode of transportation to another.

e. Field Services. The field services function of logistics consists of support functions such as grave registration, airdrop, clothing exchange and bath, laundry and renovation, bread baking, and salvage.

2. Summary. In this lesson you learned how the Combat Service Support (CSS) units operate. The following key points were discussed within the lesson unit: the Battlefield, Logistics Support, Maintenance, Transportation, and Field Services. You must know their capabilities and limitations and consider these in analysis and planning. Understanding how the support channel functions will help you in ensuring that your forces receive the support they need with maximum effectiveness.

